

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

VOL. XXIII.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1894--EIGHTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 51.

EARS AT WORK.

The Federation of Labor puts in a Busy Day.

STONG S. LIVES RESOLUTION.

A Law Wanted to Prevent Foreigners Taking the Places of American Strikers and to Improve the Condition of Men.

Denver, Dec. 13.—The Federation of Labor convention has cleared the decks for serious work to-morrow, the time to-day having been devoted to preliminary work. The sessions were interesting and the debates showed that the delegates are a very intelligent, earnest and well-informed body.

The following programme of visits and addresses as planned for Mr. John Burns prior to his departure to England: Omaha, December 17; Chicago, December 18; St. Louis, December 21; Indianapolis, December 22; Cincinnati, December 23; New Orleans, December 24; Detroit, December 25; Washington, December 26; Philadelphia, December 27; Boston, January 2.

Against Foreign "Seabs."

The committee on resolutions reported a resolution to demand of Congress to enact a law making it a crime for an employer in times of a strike, lockout or any other labor difficulties, between employer and employed, to hire any person who has resided in the United States less than one year, and during said year of his residence in the United States, has not declared his intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States.

The resolution provoked great discussion and originated many earnest protests, while the resolution was not without a number of earnest supporters. The convention referred the resolution to the incoming executive council to prepare a bill that will stand the tests of courts.

American Seamen.

The committee also reported the following, of vast importance to the American seaman:

Whereas, Investigations into the condition of American merchant seamen have proved the following facts:

1. They are subject to involuntary servitude, and that in their case the law of habeas corpus is suspended.
2. That there exists at present no practical method of redress for inhuman treatment upon seamen by ship's captains.
3. That the sanitary arrangements and dietary scale of American ships are below the standard of other maritime nations, as instanced particularly in the prevalence of scurvy, of which there have been 39 cases in American ships, doing 8 per cent. of the world's carrying trade, during 1893 and 1894.

We hold that this is the true explanation of the fact that 33 per cent. of the seamen of the United States navy, and over 90 per cent. of the foreign birth, thus placing the nation at the disadvantage of mercenaries in the hour of need; there be it.

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor in annual convention assembled, that we insist upon the enactment of these laws as being not only just, timely and humanitarian, but necessary to the revival of our dying merchant marine and for the best interests of the country.

This was endorsed, and will be strongly supported hereafter.

The committee also reported a silver resolution, which was adopted in this form:

Free Silver.

"Be it resolved, that it is deliberate judgment of the American Federation of Labor in delegate convention assembled, that Congress should re-enact the law of 1873, which provided for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, thus restoring to the American laborer the use of the dollar until American labor was demoralized without debate and without the knowledge of the American people and that this should be done at once, without waiting for the co-operation of any other nation in the world.

Resolved, further, That a copy of the above, under the seal of the federation, be sent by the president of the federation to the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the House and to each member of the House and Senate."

The preamble was very long, and contained many silver arguments, which the convention did not think wise to sanction nor debate. Delegate Wolfson wanted the United States Government to acquire possession legally of all the silver and gold mines of the United States, and issue a currency of such nature as will benefit the whole people.

The committee upon the president's annual report endorsed many proposals and criticized none. These were referred to the proper committees.

The report of the committee on the secretary's report recommending the putting aside of 15 per cent. of the monthly receipts in order to create an assistance fund from which the executive council could donate sums for the purpose of orphans and the aged.

A deficiency of \$1,271 now existing in that fund was recommended to be replaced from the general fund. The committee reported with pleasure that 172 charters had been granted during the year 1894, showing the growth of trade unions. Mr. Gompers made a personal statement in reply to a press report appearing in the morning papers, purporting to be an interview with Debs in relation to the Pullman strike, in which he denied certain statements therein made by Debs. He detailed the exact position he had taken and the procedure he had followed, going so far as to quote the exact language of a conversation with Debs in Chicago at the time of the strike. No action was taken by the convention. At the noon intermission the delegates witnessed an exhibition run of the fire department. John Burns made a short speech on the street after the exhibition, praising the efficiency of the fire department, which he said even excelled that of London or Berlin.

In the afternoon most of the time was occupied in a discussion of the report of the committee on grievances upon the

case of the Chicago brewers, and the counter between the Central Labor assembly of Louisville and the Trades and Labor association of the same city. 30th matters were referred to the executive council for consideration if possible. The Stage Employees of New York, were recognized and the Stage Workers who had succeeded were refused recognition. Many more resolutions were reported for consideration and referred.

Mr. I. N. Stevens of Denver spoke by invitation in the afternoon, upon the present conditions of labor, its duties and responsibilities. He closed with an argument upon the silver question. The convention then adjourned.

DEB'S LIEUTENANT IS RELEASED FROM A CHARGE OF PRISON.

Cincinnati, Dec. 13.—F. W. Phelan, who was Debs' lieutenant in managing the strike here last summer, was released from jail to-day, having served his sentence of six months for contempt of court. He joins Debs in Chicago to-morrow at the latter's trial for contempt of court, and afterwards takes the field as an organizer for the A. R. U.

A delegation awaited Phelan on his arrival from the Lebanon jail, and he is receiving a series of ovations.

LIII CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The bill to establish the University of the United States was taken up in the Senate to-day and speeches in favor of it were made by Senators Hunt (Dem.) of Virginia and Vilas (Dem.) of Wisconsin. No action was taken upon it, and it was put back on the calendar.

Consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill was resumed and Mr. Morgan (Dem.) of Alabama finished his argument in advocacy of it. He asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken upon it next Thursday, but objection was made by Mr. McCaffery (Dem.) of Louisiana, and then Mr. Morgan asked that the vote be taken immediately, but Mr. Pepper (Pop.) of Kansas desired to occupy some time in presenting his views, and the bill went over. In the meantime an amendment to it was sent up by Mr. Call (Dem.) of Florida, and when its reading was called for by Mr. Morgan, there was no one at the clerk's desk, and it could not be read.

Out of manuscript, except the words "the United States of America," and it was left to be deciphered at the Government printing office.

At 4:20 the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

House.

Aside from about an hour devoted to an animated discussion of the policy of the pension bureau under the present administration, in which Messrs. Henderson (Rep.) of Iowa, Bingham (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Bynum (Dem.) of Indiana, and Cooch (Dem.) of New York, took the leading parts, the session of the House to-day was strictly a business one. The bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to meet urgent deficiencies for the current fiscal year, \$1,875,000 for fortifications, and cost of defenses for the year ending June 30, 1896, and \$457,576 for the expenditures at the West Point military academy in the same year were passed as they came from the committees.

The pension appropriation bill also for the year ending June 30, 1896, carrying \$14,383,070, was also taken up, and, after a brief speech by Mr. Pickler (Rep.) of South Dakota, it went over without action until to-morrow, when by agreement it is to be four hours of general debate.

Action on the contested election case of Williams vs. Settle, from the Fifth North Carolina district, which was to have been a subject of consideration to-day, was postponed by Mr. Brown (Dem.) of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Elections, until January 15, next.

The House adjourned at 4:30.

DAY'S NOANS.

The Indian Division Apprehends No Serious Trouble.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The chief of the Indian division of the Interior Department said to-day that he did not anticipate that Agent Day would have any trouble bringing the "Five Indians" back to Colorado. He said he considered the whole matter had been given undue importance by newspapers for political reasons.

Wreck and Mutiny.

Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 13.—The steamer Bertha from Ounalaska brought into this port to-day the party dismantled British ship Scottish Dales, which was bound from San Francisco for Portland. After reaching the Columbia river, December 5, the Scottish Dales encountered terrific gales and squalls, which wrought heavy damage to the mast and sails. The officers and crew mutinied and would have sought refuge in the boats had not the captain armed himself and enforced the mutineers to remain on the vessel. Yesterday in trying to launch a boat in the straits of Juan de Fuca, a sailor was killed. The steamer Bertha took the vessel in to near the Vancouver shore. Three sailors were badly injured by the shifting ballast.

New Transcontinental Association.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Transcontinental lines to-day decided to form an association of their own in the line of the old Transcontinental association. To this end an agreement was drawn up which differs little from the old one. It is essentially an agreement to maintain rates. The territory is defined as including everything from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, through New Orleans, St. Louis, Port Arthur and Chicago. The Canadian Pacific worked along with the other roads in consenting to this agreement, but it is not known how long it will stick as the question of differential rates is not yet settled. It is probable that this action will result in the organization of two associations, the other to include the Western and Transmissour roads. In the general committee meeting to-day a committee was appointed to take up the Transmissour question. An informal conference was held to-day by the Western lines, with a representative of the Canadian Pacific on the immigrant question. An early settlement of the points at issue is hoped for.

An Alameda Town Burned.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 13.—Property valued at \$100,000, comprising almost the entire business portion of the town of Evergreen, was destroyed by fire last night.

JANESMAN AFFAIRS.

Honorable Macerzie Bowe, 220--asked to Join a Casino.

S. R. O. Y. - O'W. S. O. N. S. - V. E. R. A.

The Newfoundland Crisis—Grave Charges Against a Government Officer—Relief Measures—Union Bank Unable to Resume.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 13.—Hon. Macerzie Bowe, Minister of trade and commerce, and acting premier, and Lord Aberdeen held a private conference this evening.

A. Coughlin, a well-known Canadian, is generally believed that he was asked to assume the task of forming a new administration. After leaving his excellency, Mr. Bowe, met a number of the government now here. They were all in attendance at the Canadian Club, where Mr. Bowe, Mr. Carling and Hon. A. R. Angers, who arrived to-day to be present. The question of the premiership was discussed, but no decision was reached. A few days, Mr. Bowe's strong opponent is Hon. John Eggart, minister of railways.

Federal Arrangements.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 13.—The funeral arrangements of the late Sir John Thompson, as made public at night, have been changed. A dispatch was received to-night from the British government offering her majesty's ship Blenheim to convey the body to Halifax from the Canadian government, after consulting Lady Thompson, agreed to this and a cable was sent to Lord Ripon to this effect. The state funeral will therefore take place in Halifax and the funeral services will be held in the different churches here.

The Services in England.

London, Dec. 13.—The special train from Windsor arrived at the Paddington station shortly after 2 o'clock. It was met by several, prominent officials from the Dominion office and Great Western railway besides a small group of Sir John's social friends. The body was removed immediately to the hearse without delay. The Queen's wreath and other flowers were taken in a carriage to St. James's church. Sir John's friends and acquaintances stood with uncovered heads, while the coffin was carried along the platform. After the hearse was driven off they parted—some to remain in town for the requiem service to-morrow, others to return to Windsor. Among the latter was Sir Charles Dwyer.

A ST. JOHN'S.

The Province of New Foundland Still in Trouble.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 13.—It is now regarded as impossible for the Union bank, which it was announced several days ago had closed, temporarily to resume operations. Should this be the case, however, no loss would be suffered by the depositors or noteholders, as the property of the shareholders will be sacrificed to secure such a result. To accomplish this the bank of Nova Scotia, of Halifax, has sent two representatives to render whatever assistance is possible. Large consignments of specie are also on the way here, and it is hoped that this will help to restore public confidence.

A public movement will shortly be inaugurated to devise means for procuring food for those impoverished people who are without the means of obtaining employment this winter.

Newspapers here charge ex-premier Sir William Whiteway, solicitor of the suspended Commercial bank, with trying to transfer his shares in that institution to an irresponsible party, on Saturday, and say that when the transfer was refused he drew a certified check for \$500 and deposited the same in a savings bank, thus being done, the newspapers allege, when the ex-premier must have been aware of the Commercial bank's condition.

The new government will consist of the Hon. Joseph Greene, premier, and Attorney General, Augustus Harvey, without portfolio. W. J. H. Harvey, a local secretary; Patrick Scott, receiver general and James Thompson, surveyor general.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

Only \$1,000,000 Left Above the Usual Amount.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day had been reduced to \$1,000,000, leaving but a skin before the gold reserve, as against the \$2,000,000 required by law, was reduced to \$1,000,000 at New York, with reported withdrawals at Boston, New York and San Francisco.

The gold taken at New York is believed to be for export to France. In consequence of this depleted reserve the Treasury Department will not issue certificates for new gold deposited, as it has been doing since the gold reserve was built up by the bond issue, in small quantities principally in Baltimore and Washington. Though the gold reserve has suffered a loss during the past month, of nearly \$2,000,000, the general finance of the treasury, because of improved business conditions has not followed in the decline. On the contrary, now that the new year has begun, receipts are increasing.

Philadelphia Bicycle Tournament.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—A nine days' bicycle tournament began here to-day at the Industrial hall, with four races between class A men. None of to-day's races were finished, only the preliminary heats being ridden off. The attendance was not large. The track is a very small one, being 180 feet by 100 feet, and the turns are exceedingly dangerous. Betting was 12 feet in favor of the favorite, there were two or three spurs in the heat, but no one was seriously hurt. The star attraction of the evening was the appearance of Champion Zimmerman, who rode an excellent race in the 100-yard sprint.

A Sheriff Arrested.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 13.—United States Marshal, Earl A. O'Donnell, went to Alpena to-day and arrested Sheriff Joseph Stratton and Deputy William Jones, David Stockdale, Jr., Ezra Brown, Eugene Nash, Wilfred Rose and Alphonse Wong, for assault upon United States Deputy Marshal, O'Donnell, Monday, while in the discharge of his duty in arresting a gang of thieves for violation of the United States revenue laws in selling liquor without paying the government tax. The alleged parties were arrested after a long chase before Commissioner McQueen, and held in \$2,000 bail each for examination to-morrow morning.

A Desperate Deed.

South Fork, Dec. 13.—James Vivian, a resident of this place, was in an attempt this evening to kill his wife and sister-in-law, Mrs. L. Dracen. After snatching them by the neck, he went out in a sack yard and cut his own throat, dying instantly. Mrs. Vivian's wife is severely and her sister-in-law, who probably proved fatal, Mr. Vivian was chairman of the County committee of the Populist party in Cameron county.

The "Last Chance" Case.

Boss, Idaho, Dec. 13.—Judge Eyruburn, now in the city, received a telegram from Washington to-night stating that the celebrated "Last Chance" mining case has been set for final determination in the Supreme court of the United States the first Monday in March. The suit, which has been running for years in the lower courts, involves the title to mining interests in Coeur d'Alene worth half a million dollars. Judge Eyruburn, in his opinion, has been working for years in the lower courts, and the case will come up at the time specified for a hearing. He is quite confident of gaining a victory.

Lawlessness to be Suppressed.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 13.—Judge Hall of Perry county was recently fired upon by some desperadoes while holding his court. Governor Brown has directed Col. E. J. Gathright, chief of the State guard, to visit that county and report immediately the situation there and what may be necessary to secure protection of the court and the full execution of the law of the commonwealth.

Omaha, Dec. 13.—The trunk of President Whipple of the Crawford Banking company of Crawford, Neb., has been found in Cheyenne, Wyo. The trunk is thought to contain \$200,000 worth of jewelry, bought just before he absconded. It may have other valuables. It seems certain that Whipple intended escaping to Cheyenne, where he has a brother-in-law, but that he was off guard watching Cheyenne too closely. The trunk will be brought back to Crawford. It is rumored that Whipple is in hiding at or near Crawford. He has not been caught. Those who have investigated the office of the bank say that there are numerous sensational developments which will reveal many prominent people in Kansas County as having assisted Whipple to escape.

Lebanon, Ill., Dec. 13.—The liabilities of ex-State Senator and Banker Selzer, who failed Monday, will reach \$250,000, with no assets. The banking institution of H. Selzer & Co. has for more than 20 years been one of the cornerstones of this community, and so implicitly did the people trust it, that it is estimated that its doors have closed upon more than \$100,000 of money deposited within its vaults by the Lebanon people. Groups of creditors may be seen in every street corner, discussing their misfortunes, while widows, orphans, day laborers and domestics lose their all.

A Nebraska Bank Fails. Kearney, Neb., Dec. 13.—The Kearney National bank failed this morning. A notice on the door reads: "By order of the board of directors this bank is suspended owing to inability to make collections. Officers refuse to make a statement of liabilities but claim they will be paid. The bank had \$10,000 of county money. Two other national banks failed about a month ago. The Kearney National was thought to be perfectly sound."

A Gruggist Assigned. Port Worth, Texas, Dec. 13.—A. A. Gruggist, an Austin gruggist, assigned to secure creditors in \$25,000.

Terrell For Coin many Tals. Chicago, Dec. 13.—The C. F. Terrell Fur company made an assignment to-day. The liabilities will be about \$25,000, with assets only as much.

An Umbrella Sentenced. Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 13.—Joseph Sanders, who was cashier for the St. Clair county Jail at Osceola, Mo., was sentenced to-day at Warsaw, where the case was taken on a charge of venue, to two years in the penitentiary for embezzlement. He pleaded guilty to 4 indictments.

Embezzlement. Spokane, Wash., Dec. 13.—W. E. V. Renwick, secretary of the Spokane county was arrested to-night, charged with embezzlement of the county funds. An expert is going over his books and a ready several thousand dollars shortage has been discovered.

Official Chances Returns. Nashville, Dec. 13.—The police lists and city secrets from Roan County were received last night by the Secretary of State, comprising the returns of the election. Secretary Rogers made public a list of a vote for Governor as follows: Bryan (Rep.), 55,109; Turley (Dem.), 104,558; Mills (Pop.), 2,509; Davis's plurality, 794. There was no count of a contest for the Governorship. Both the claim fraud and are gathering evidence.

GOLD AND SILVER CO.

To Do Considerable Work on the Iron King on Gold Hill.

SPECIALLY SOWING UP WELL.

Four Veins on the Little Bonnie-Sweet Mine to be Extensively Worked—Low Grade Ore in Quantity at Wilson Creek.

Special to The Gazette. Cripple Creek, Dec. 13.—The Gold and Globe company has evidently decided to use some of the money that has recently come to it through the sale of the west half of the Gold King, for the management has ordered considerable work to be done on the Iron King and the contracts will soon be let for the work. This company also gives a lease on its New Moon odd lot claim on Gold Hill, the lessees being old-time and successful mining men.

The Six Points lode is being worked by three men, and a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 65 feet, the property is theirs and a little pay ore is found but it only comes in pockets. It is the opinion of the lessees that ore is required to give permanency to the vein.

The T. F. T., on the northwest slope of Bull hill is being worked by lessees, and they are prospecting by cross-cutting from the bottom of a shaft. Thus far it seems that pay mineral has eluded the diligent search made for it.

The lessees on the north end of the Specimen lode have erected a great shaft house and, although the shaft is only 30 feet deep, the vein has a most encouraging appearance. The claim is situated on Bull hill, right close to the Pike's Peak, and other valuable properties.

On the Little Bonnie lode a shaft has been sunk 80 feet on a vein and another shaft on another vein to a depth of 60 feet. A tunnel in the hill has also demonstrated the fact that there are two large veins besides those in the shafts, and consequently the owners are feeling very good about the bright prospects.

The Sweet mine, it is thought, will be worked on an extensive scale next week. If this should prove true, then it is also true that the owners are feeling deeper and a drift towards the north extended. With ample capital to do the necessary work the result is not very doubtful. The lessees, Messrs. Phoebe and Stowell, have done a lot of faithful work on the property and are facing difficulties, and are sure to be rewarded in the end.

On the Dolphin lode, belonging to the Golden Age company, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 65 feet, and a shaft work on the property and all the ore is the property, and quite a little work has been done. The company also owns two fractions which, like the Dolphin, are situated on Gold Hill.

A gentleman who has recently returned from Wilson Creek, about four miles below Lawrence, states that there are unlimited quantities of low-grade ore that runs from \$4 to \$10 to the ton, waiting to be treated in that district. All the ore is free milling, and he contemplates erecting a large stamp mill for the purpose of sending the lullion to market.

Perhaps this is Mrs. Notsen.

St. Louis, Dec. 13.—A handsome woman, blonde, aged about 30, walked into the office of the Platters hotel yesterday evening and asked to see the registers. After scanning the book a while, she placed her finger on a name and exclaimed: "That's the man; that's my husband's name."

The inscription on the register read: "H. Bauer and wife, Omaha, Neb." The visitor explained to the hotel clerk that her husband had deserted her in Omaha several years ago, and she had been with another woman. She traced him to Kansas City, Jefferson City and St. Louis. When informed that the couple had left for Chicago Monday last she said she would follow them which she did last night. She resented about giving her name, but finally said: "Well, call me Mrs. Simpson, but don't say I have been here."

The mysterious visitor is supposed to be no other than Mrs. Ida B. Notsen, a teacher at the Winslow school, Omaha, Neb., who disappeared from that city Saturday afternoon. The description of Mrs. Notsen and the alleged "Mrs. Simpson" closely tally.

A Convict's Plea.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 13.—The defense in the case of Supervisor Strange, convicted of malfeasance in office, in the motion for a new trial, makes sensational charges against the prosecution, alleging that intimidation and bullying were used on the jury and two jurymen—Keegan and Zankinson—made affidavits that they were permitted to read a newspaper in which the prosecution said they would make trouble for the jurymen if they decided Strange innocent.

The Meadowcroft Convicted.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—At 1:15 this (Friday) morning the jury in the Meadowcroft case rendered a verdict, finding the brothers \$20 each and sentencing them to the penitentiary for one year. The ex-bankers were given into the custody of the sheriff to-night, as Judge Brentano refused to allow them bail. A motion in the matter of bail, and for a new trial will be heard at 10 o'clock this morning.

After the counsel for the Meadowcrofts agreed to stand good for them, and Sheriff Gilbert noticed them over.

Whisky Trust Matters.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 13.—The directors of the Whisky trust are still going on, but as from the statement that routine business alone has so far occupied their attention, they refuse to talk. Secretary Hennessey said this evening that the re-organization plan had not been discussed at all. The meeting will be continued to-morrow.

Another Diphtheria Epidemic.

Kingsport, N. Y., Dec. 13.—An epidemic of diphtheria is raging at Catskill, this county. Eight children in one family of Mrs. Snyder were stricken with the disease and four of them died in a week. The school in the district, having been closed on account of the prevalence of the malady, Sarah Eastbrooke, the sick children's teacher, helped nurse the sick children.

Representative Sweet Better.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Representative Sweet of Idaho, who has been confined to his room for several days past, suffering from an attack of bronchitis, it is stated, is in a fair way to recover. Reports of his being dangerously ill are untrue.

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TAKE NOTICE

TOWN OF FALCON--Continued.

TOWN OF BALCON--Continued.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO.

Public notice is hereby given that I will, according to law, offer at public sale at the office of the Treasurer of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, on the

11th Day of January, 1895,

And succeeding days, commencing at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, so much of the following described real estate, situate in said county, on which the taxes for the year of 1893 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes, interest and penalties, to-wit:

TOWN OF FLOREISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION OR BLOCK.	RANGE, DIVISION, OR ADDITION.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Unknown.	32	53		10	20
Unknown.	32	53		10	20
Copeland, Amanda L.	6, 7	7	Add 1	610	\$12.50
Green, Mrs. Jennie	1, 2	3	Add 1	30	65
Grice, A. J.	29 to 34	3	Add 1	110	3.35
Johnson, Mrs. D. N.	26	6	Add 1	250	15.45
Kelley, W. C.	19, 29	7	Add 1	120	2.45
Pettegrew, D. E.	23	8	Add 1	10	1.28
Thompson, J. Samuel	10	7	Add 1	80	2.72
Turner, J. C.	18	7	Add 1	10	2.30
Unknown.	30	8	Add 1	10	2.30
Unknown.	27	8	Add 1	10	2.30

EAST FLOREISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION OR BLOCK.	RANGE, DIVISION, OR ADDITION.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Brown, Mrs. Emily	1	25		10	20
Luckraft, John S.	33	53		10	20
Poster, W. J.	24 to 28	53		100	1.00
Gauthier, A.	11	34		10	20
Hartman, H. M.	4, 3	49		20	40
Thompson, J. R.	2, 10	50		10	20
Unknown.	3	48		10	20

WEST FLOREISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION OR BLOCK.	RANGE, DIVISION, OR ADDITION.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Smummer, John R. E.	8	1		45	80
Wilson, John	1, 2, 9	10		323	3.30
Unknown.	3	10		10	20

SOUTH FLOREISSANT.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION OR BLOCK.	RANGE, DIVISION, OR ADDITION.	VALUATION.	TAX.
McDonald, Sarah E.	5	12		60	1.25
Stevens, Mrs. M. A.	20	12		110	2.26
Unknown.	all of	1		10	20
Unknown.	1	1		10	20
Unknown.	3	3		10	20
Unknown.	6	6		10	20
Unknown.	7	7		10	20
Unknown.	8	8		10	20
Unknown.	9	9		10	20
Unknown.	10	10		10	20
Unknown.	11	11		10	20
Unknown.	12	12		10	20
Unknown.	13	13		10	20
Unknown.	14	14		10	20
Unknown.	15	15		10	20
Unknown.	16	16		10	20
Unknown.	17	17		10	20
Unknown.	18	18		10	20
Unknown.	19	19		10	20
Unknown.	20	20		10	20
Unknown.	21	21		10	20
Unknown.	22	22		10	20
Unknown.	23	23		10	20

FALCON.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION OR BLOCK.	RANGE, DIVISION, OR ADDITION.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Falcon Town and Land Co.	1, 2, 3, 7 to 14, 17 to 21, 23, 24, 25 to 31	1		120	2.20
All ex 8, 9, 21, 23 and 28		1		145	3.55
All ex 4, 10, 24, 25, 26		1		135	3.35
All ex 2, 12, 13, 14, 29		1		165	3.35
All ex 1, 2, 9, 25, 26		1		135	3.35
All ex 2, 4, 14, 29, 32		1		165	3.35
All ex 2, 7, 8, 17		1		120	2.30
All ex 14, 15		1		25	60
All ex 17, 18, 31, 32		1		110	3.45
Unknown.	3	10		30	45
Unknown.	10 to 12	12		290	50.60
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 25, 28 to 31, 33, 34		12		5	1.80
5 to 13, 17 to 22		13		35	1.85
All		16		7.0	2.69
All ex 19, 20		17		160	2.45
All ex 15, 16, 17, 18		18		70	1.70
All ex 1, 2, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22		21		60	1.45
All ex 1, 2		21		15	3.55
All ex 19, 20, 21		22		155	3.35
All ex 9 to 13		23			

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION OR BLOCK.	RANGE, DIVISION, OR ADDITION.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Falcon Town and Land Co.	all	24		160	3.90
All ex 4, 17, 18		25		145	3.35
All		26		160	3.90
All ex 2, 3, 4, 5, 23, 24, 25, 26		27		120	2.90
All		28		135	3.35
Logan, R. R.	1	10		35	3.30
McKenzie, Fred	14, 1	1		1020	25.30
Spaulding, L. D.	15	19		10	25
Watts, James	19	20		10	25
Woods, Miss Belle	3	10		10	25
Unknown.	15	10		10	25
Unknown.	22	1		10	25
Unknown.	32	1		10	25
Unknown.	8	1		10	25
Unknown.	4	1		10	25
Unknown.	24	3		10	25
Unknown.	25	3		10	25
Unknown.	26	3		10	25
Unknown.	12	4		10	25
Unknown.	13	4		10	25
Unknown.	14	4		10	25
Unknown.	20	1		10	25
Unknown.	25	5		10	25
Unknown.	26	5		10	25
Unknown.	27	5		10	25
Unknown.	28	5		10	25
Unknown.	29	5		10	25
Unknown.	30	5		10	25
Unknown.	31	5		10	25
Unknown.	32	5		10	25
Unknown.	33	5		10	25
Unknown.	34	5		10	25
Unknown.	35	5		10	25
Unknown.	36	5		10	25
Unknown.	37	5		10	25
Unknown.	38	5		10	25
Unknown.	39	5		10	25
Unknown.	40	5		10	25
Unknown.	41	5		10	25
Unknown.	42	5		10	25
Unknown.	43	5		10	25
Unknown.	44	5		10	25
Unknown.	45	5		10	25
Unknown.	46	5		10	25
Unknown.	47	5		10	25
Unknown.	48	5		10	25
Unknown.	49	5		10	25
Unknown.	50	5		10	25
Unknown.	51	5		10	25
Unknown.	52	5		10	25
Unknown.	53	5		10	25
Unknown.	54	5		10	25
Unknown.	55	5		10	25
Unknown.	56	5		10	25
Unknown.	57	5		10	25
Unknown.	58	5		10	25
Unknown.	59	5		10	25
Unknown.	60	5		10	25
Unknown.	61	5		10	25
Unknown.	62	5		10	25
Unknown.	63	5		10	25
Unknown.	64	5		10	25
Unknown.	65	5		10	25
Unknown.	66	5		10	25
Unknown.	67	5		10	25
Unknown.	68	5		10	25
Unknown.	69	5		10	25
Unknown.	70	5		10	25
Unknown.	71	5		10	25
Unknown.	72	5		10	25
Unknown.	73	5		10	25
Unknown.	74	5		10	25
Unknown.	75	5		10	25
Unknown.	76	5		10	25
Unknown.	77	5		10	25
Unknown.	78	5		10	25
Unknown.	79	5		10	25
Unknown.	80	5		10	25
Unknown.	81	5		10	25
Unknown.	82	5		10	25
Unknown.	83	5		10	25
Unknown.	84	5		10	25
Unknown.	85	5		10	25
Unknown.	86	5		10	25
Unknown.	87	5		10	25
Unknown.	88	5		10	25
Unknown.	89	5		10	25
Unknown.	90	5		10	25
Unknown.	91	5		10	25
Unknown.	92	5		10	25
Unknown.	93	5		10	25
Unknown.	94	5		10	25
Unknown.	95	5		10	25
Unknown.	96	5		10	25
Unknown.	97	5		10	25
Unknown.	98	5		10	25
Unknown.	99	5		10	25
Unknown.	100	5		10	25

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION OR BLOCK.	RANGE, DIVISION, OR ADDITION.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Unknown.	7	15	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	18	16	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	25	16	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	31	16	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	31	17	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	27	17	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	1	18	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	16	18	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	1	18	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	7, 8, 11, 22, 31, 32	21	Add 1	60	1.02
Unknown.	3, 14, 21, 22, 30, 32	22	Add 1	30	1.02
Unknown.	2, 5, 23	23	Add 1	30	1.02
Unknown.	6, 8, 9, 17, 22, 30	24	Add 1	60	1.02
Unknown.	2, 13, 14, 17	25	Add 1	30	1.02
Unknown.	8, 11, 21	26	Add 1	40	68
Unknown.	5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 20	27	Add 1	80	1.39
Unknown.	1, 4, 5, 21, 28, 29, 31	27	Add 1	40	68
Unknown.	1, 4, 5, 10, 20, 31, 32	28	Add 1	70	1.19
Unknown.	6, 16, 19, 21, 22, 26	32	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	30, 32	33	Add 1	30	1.02
Unknown.	2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17	34	Add 1	60	1.02
Unknown.	18, 25	34	Add 1	20	34
Unknown.	2, 5, 9, 15, 20, 28, 30	35	Add 1	70	1.19
Unknown.	4, 16, 18, 20	36	Add 1	40	68
Unknown.	9, 10, 13, 18, 23, 27	37	Add 1	30	1.02
Unknown.	31	37	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	2, 25, 30	38	Add 1	30	1.02
Unknown.	6, 21, 32	39	Add 1	30	1.02
Unknown.	18, 21, 22, 24	40	Add 1	40	68
Unknown.	1, 22, 23, 13, 16	41	Add 1	20	34
Unknown.	1, 22, 23, 24, 25, 42	42	Add 1	50	85
Unknown.	29, 30	43	Add 1	20	34
Unknown.	1, 2, 9, 13, 14, 16	43	Add 1	60	1.02
Unknown.	19, 24	43	Add 1	20	34
Unknown.	5, 8, 16, 18, 20	45	Add 1	10	17
Unknown.	21, 22, 25	45	Add 1	20	34
Unknown.	3, 9, 14, 18, 19, 30	46	Add 1	60	1.02
Unknown.	1, 2, 4, 9, 15, 18	47	Add 1	60	1.02
Unknown.	23, 30	47	Add 1	20	34
Unknown.	5, 10, 11, 14, 15	48	Add 1	20	34
Unknown.	1, 4, 5, 10	54	Add 1	40	68
Unknown.	27, 29, 32	54	Add 1	30	51
Unknown.	7, 13, 15, 30	55	Add 1	40	68
Unknown.	4, 10, 16	58	Add 1	30	51
Unknown.	5, 6, 14, 15, 16	59	Add 1	50	85
Unknown.	20, 22	59	Add 1	20	34
Unknown.	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	66	Add 1	60	1.02
Unknown.	all of	67	Add 1	10	17

SOUTH BALCON.

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SECTION OR BLOCK.	RANGE, DIVISION, OR ADDITION.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Johnson, P. W.	21	19		40	80
Jones, E. T.	3	1		220	3.45
Miller, R. D.	8	9		100	2.00
Olsen, Samuel	6, 7	3		220	3.45
Unknown.	12	9		20	40

CALVERT ESTATES.

NAME OF

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Editor and Publisher.

SHALL THE TARIFF HAVE A REST.

It was expected that one effect of the Republican victory would be to give the tariff a rest. With a big Republican majority coming in, the Democrats can hardly go any further in the direction of free trade; and when the Republicans get in, Mr. Cleveland will be able to prevent any decided steps toward a readjustment of the tariff on protective lines.

There is one consideration, however, which may make it absolutely necessary for Congress to supplement the present tariff act very soon; and that is the big deficit that stares them in the face. Under the present tariff, the receipts are from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year less than the current expenses of the government. The deficit will have to be made up somehow; and it seems certainly better to do it by means of revenue duties than by the issue of more bonds and an increase of the national debt.

Probably the easiest way to increase the revenue would be to put another cent of duty on sugar. It would provide the necessary funds, and incidentally would protect the sugar producers of this country to an extent that would enable them to keep on doing business. The deficit might perhaps be made up by a further duty on imported beer and liquor and tobacco, but the sugar duty would be the easiest. Something must be done to bring the ordinary receipts of the government up to the ordinary expenses. The further extension of internal taxes is out of the question. We do not see, therefore, how the present Congress can avoid the levying of additional duties on some class of imports. In order to do this, it will hardly be necessary to reopen the whole tariff question, or to make a general revision of the schedules of the present tariff. A single short bill would be all that would be necessary.

THE UTAH INDIAN TROUBLE.

The race evolution of the American Indian seems to be taking its usual course in Utah. There seems to be little doubt that the Utes are inside their treaty rights in moving over on the vast unoccupied areas on their old reservation to hunt and to graze their cattle. But their coming is certainly a detriment and danger to the white settlers who, in good faith have settled upon the arable portions of the country. The case seems to parallel almost exactly the circumstances which led to the expensive "Ute War" of August, 1887, in this State. When the White River Utes ceded their reservation along the White river to the government, they reserved the right to come back from Utah to hunt and graze their herds of cattle, sheep and ponies on the unoccupied grounds. For a few years they did so undisturbed. Then the settlers began to find the enforced contact with barbarism irksome, and the complaints that came from them were almost word for word the same as those from Utah to-day. The State militia was called out, the cowboys took a hand, and the Utes went back to Utah with a jerk. Their treaty rights were not then questioned, nor have they been since, but no considerable body of Utes comes very far this side of the State line nowadays, nevertheless.

Perhaps there will be no fighting in Utah, but it is safe to predict that the invaders will go back on their reservation, and that they will be kept pretty closely there in the future. No amount of legislation, or treaty-making can offset a universal law, and if one man can live on eighty acres while another has to range over ten thousand to pick up an existence, the first man will survive and the second will either come into harmony with the improved order of things or perish. The Indian of to-day must either conform to the pattern of civilization or be crushed by the press. And the sooner Congress puts the screws on by a rigid severalty law, and the withdrawal of rations, the sooner the agony will be over.

HAVE WE A "LABORING CLASS?"

There are some things which Mr. John Burns can teach American workmen, no doubt; but there are also some things which Mr. Burns can learn. If he will, while he is in this country. And the first thing ought to be, that there is in this country no "laboring class," as that term is used in England. In the old country, a workingman is born so, and only in the very rarest instances can he expect ever to become anything else. Not only his social status, but his economic status, is fixed, and he cannot change it. It may be too much to say that the class spirit in England is as strong as the caste spirit in India; but if the boundaries of class are not utterly inflexible, they are at least passed with the very greatest difficulty.

In this country, the status of no man is fixed at his birth. With very few exceptions indeed, all Americans work for their living; and what any man's social or economic status shall be is dependent mainly upon himself. Most of the men

in this State who are now wealthy began life poor. Most of them have worked with their hands, and think it no shame that everybody shall know it. It is no mere spread-eagles to say that every American boy has the chance to become a prosperous and respected citizen.

But it is not so important that Mr. Burns should get the American point of view, as that the members of the American Federation of Labor should keep it. They should beware of accentuating the "laboring class" idea. They should remember that the laborer of to-day is the capitalist of to-morrow. They should bear in mind that the methods and the measures which are suited to the laboring classes in England, or any other country, may not be applicable here on account of the comparatively easiness of our conditions in this country.

Trades unions are founded on a good principle, and they have done a great deal of good, and we believe will do more. But in this country they should be thoroughly American in spirit and in method, and they can learn little from the example of unionism in other countries, unless they keep in mind all the time the tremendous advantages which laboring men have here, compared with any other country on the globe.

THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States in regard to the election of Senators has been introduced into both houses of Congress and will probably be considered at the present session. Mr. Turpie of Indiana fathered it in the Senate; and in support of it he alleged the most foolish reasons we have ever seen adduced for its adoption. He cited, the fact that it had been charged, in the case of some Senators, that they had virtually bought their seats. He said he would not enter at all into the question of the truth of these allegations, but whether they were true or not, they must be unpleasant, and consequently he favored a different way of electing.

If this were the only reason that can be urged for the change, we might be pretty sure that it would not meet with any serious consideration; for any method of election that might be devised would be open to objection of the same sort. You cannot prevent political opponents from making charges of fraud by simply changing the method of election.

Since this topic seems bound to come up, it may as well be discussed and if possible settled now. At present, the Senators are elected by the legislatures of the several States. It is charged that a legislature can be more easily manipulated than the whole people of a State; and that under a system of direct election, the element of improper control would be eliminated. But would it? The practical effect of such an amendment would be to regulate to a party caucus the choice of a Senatorial candidate for each party. The Senatorial nomination would be made as the nominations for Governor and other State officers are now. The responsibility would be transferred from the legislature to the delegates chosen at party primaries.

Is there any reason to suppose that the delegates to a party convention would be any more honest and capable in their choice of men for the Senate than members of the legislature are now? Is there any reason to suppose that it would be harder to manipulate primaries so as to secure delegates pledged to some particular candidate than it is now to manipulate the selection of members of the legislature?

The question answers itself. If there is any practical difference, it would probably be rather easier to manipulate the party primaries and the delegates chosen thereat than it is to manipulate the members of the legislature. The latter are at least men who have been able to secure the franchises of a majority of the voters of their respective districts, and are generally men of rather more than ordinary ability and intelligence. If they are not, it is certainly the fault of the people who have elected them, and not the fault of the system under the operation of which they are elected. The delegates selected by a caucus are not subjected to a close scrutiny, and the chances are that they would not on the whole be as good a grade of men. In its practical working, therefore, the new plan would not be as efficient as the old.

There is, however, a more serious and fundamental objection than this proposed plan. As they are at present elected, the Senators represent their States as States—not simply as so many bodies of voters. The Senate is the only remaining body of such State rights as are left. Representation in the Senate is on an entirely different basis from representation in the House; and it was made so deliberately by the men who made the Constitution. By the express language of that instrument, no State can be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate. It makes no difference whether there are 50,000 people in the State, or 5,000,000, each has its two Senators. Certainly the people of our western States would be slow to give up this distinctive feature of the Senate which gives to them a representation in Congress far greater, in proportion to the older States, than their mere numbers would warrant.

If the Senators were to be elected directly by the people, it would at once appear that whereas it took more than half a million votes to elect a Senator in New York or Pennsylvania, it would take only five or six thousand in Nevada, only about 15,000 in Idaho, and in Colorado, notwithstanding the doubling of our vote by the adoption of woman suffrage, only some seventy-five or eighty thousand. This would be a natural complaint that the people of these smaller States were over-represented, and it would not be long before an agitation was on foot for equal representation according to population.

It is true that such an agitation might

take a long time to accomplish anything, and might be entirely unsuccessful; but it is better not to have any agitation of the sort at all, and the direct election of Senators by the people would be an entering wedge for the destruction of all that is left of the federal system, as distinguished from the purely national system.

It is one of the glories of our Constitution that it preserves the nicest balance possible between the purely national and the purely federal systems that has ever been seen; and we ought not to do anything to disturb that balance.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

The Hayward-Ging case in Minneapolis is the first case that we know of in which hypnotism has been presented as a serious defense to a charge of complicity in murder. In this case it is alleged by the man Blixt and by Adry Hayward that the latter's brother, Harry Hayward, exercised such an influence over both of them, and also over the girl whom they murdered, Miss Ging, that they were unable to do otherwise than obey his orders. Blixt alleges that he tried to obey Harry Hayward, but that the latter made some passes and put him under hypnotic influence so that he was unable longer to resist the will of his master.

These Minneapolis murderers who are trying to take refuge for their crimes behind a theory of hypnotism ought to study up on the matter a little. The French savants, who have given the matter more thought and experiment than any other scientists, have unanimously decided that it is impossible by the hypnotic influence to force any person to do what he considers to be improper or morally wrong. The hypnotist may force upon his victim a wrong and perverted conception of the fact, but he can not do away with the sense of right and wrong. It will be hard for the murderers of Miss Ging to convince a jury that they were influenced to think that murder was right.

It seems a little strange that the novelists should have been so far ahead of the criminals in recognizing the possibilities of hypnotism. It is a half-century now since Dumas wrote the *Count of Christy* in which the power of hypnotism was developed in a most startling way. Since that time, there have been many other stories in which the hypnotic power was vividly depicted. Everybody will think of "Trilby" at once in this connection; but a decade ago, or thereabouts, Mr. Marion Crawford laid used the same motive in his "Witch of Prague," and there have been several other instances of its use in fiction.

Even the scientific men seem to have been ahead of the criminals in recognizing this force. For a dozen years at least they have been investigating it, and have recognized its possibilities for good and for evil. It may be owing to the lack of intelligence among the criminal class that we have had no certain examples of the use of this force for criminal purposes; or it may be that it has been exercised for a long time, but not detected, or even suspected, by the victims. The latter supposition seems the more plausible. However that may be, we have at last, in this Minneapolis case, clearly presented for judicial determination the problem of how far the hypnotic influence may be urged in mitigation of responsibility for evil deeds.

It will be a difficult subject to deal with. In some aspects, it resembles the old plea of drunkenness at the time of the commission of a crime. In such a case, it is generally recognized that a drunken man is responsible for what he does while under the influence of drink, even though he may be unconscious of what he does at the time, because he is responsible for getting drunk. It is not so clearly established, however, that a man is responsible for being hypnotized, or, at least, that he is so directly responsible as he is for getting drunk. It is true that a man of strong character can hardly be hypnotized without a surrender of his own reason to an extent that makes him responsible for the results of that surrender; but if a man has a weak character, so that he can be hypnotized involuntarily, how far is he responsible for the weakness? This is a nice question; and, so far as we recollect, it has not been brought before a jury directly into court.

In this particular case, it may or may not be true that Hayward hypnotized his victim and his accomplices. That remains to be proved. But the question has been raised, and hereafter we may expect more of the same sort. The hypnotic plea may indeed become as popular in criminal cases as the insanity plea was some years ago.

PATTERSON'S SPEECH.

It was very unfortunate for the good repute of Colorado that Thomas L. Patterson was selected to make one of the opening speeches in the convention of the Federation of Labor. There are those of that body who are not well acquainted in the State, and who do not know that Patterson has been repudiated by every political organization in the State, and represents no one whatever but himself, and himself only for an hour or two at a time. To them, he must have seemed a strange and a presumably sane man, should stand up, and in a presumably representative capacity, to a presumably intelligent audience, give expression to such utter rubbish as the following:

"It is mockery to say that in this country the people rule and it is the people's government. Less than 500 men in Congress make laws for 70,000,000 of people. Capital secures the election of a goodly number, and it always purchases enough of the remainder to procure defeat to whatever legislation it desires."

Patterson would have the whole 70,000,000 of us go to Congress, apparently, in order to elect a few more of the same sort. It is a mockery to read this sort of rubbish over and over again. The great majority of our Congressmen are

honest and better men than Patterson ever was. There are not a dozen of the new class of members who do not fairly represent their constituents; and not a dozen of the present members who do not fairly represent the constituents of two years ago. There are not a dozen men in the House to-day who could be bribed by "the money power" to do anything they thought was wrong. They may be wrong-headed and unwise and incapable; but they are honest, and if they are wrong-headed and unwise, so were their constituents two years ago.

It is a little less than a disgrace to the State that a man was put forward to speak for it to the convention whose only apparent purpose in all his public utterances is to vilify better men than himself.

MR. THOMAS'S GOLD SCARE.

Altogether the most interesting feature of the Denver News of yesterday was an article by Mr. C. S. Thomas on the present Oriental war, and its probable effects on the financial world. Mr. Thomas believes that Japan, in demanding her indemnity from China, will follow the example set by Germany after the Franco-Prussian war, and obtain it in gold. This will give her a fine opportunity to accept the gold standard for her own use, and Mr. Thomas thinks she will do it.

Furthermore, if China has to pay her indemnity in gold, she will have to borrow it from somebody; and that will create a tremendous demand for the yellow metal, which will be felt in all parts of the world. At the same time, the renunciation of the silver standard by Japan, and the demand from China for gold rather than silver, will tend to depress still further the price of silver, and render the mining of it at a profit utterly impossible.

These possibilities are certainly worthy of consideration, and Mr. Thomas's forecast of the probable course of events is plausible. If it comes true, certain things will follow. First, there will be a tremendous demand for gold. That will greatly stimulate the production of that metal, and as Colorado is the most promising field in the world from which to get the desired gold, capital will flow in here for the purpose of developing our mines. The profits of gold mining will be increased, so that it will pay to work ore which hitherto has been left on the dumps. The invention of processes for the extraction of the precious metal from low-grade ore will be stimulated, and new plants for reduction will be put in.

In short, such a movement would result in such a concentration of the available capital of the country in this region, which is the one above all others where returns are most certain, as has never been seen in the history of the country. But further, if the demand for gold is greater than can possibly be met by the supply, gold will go to such a premium that no nation can long retain it as the basis of its monetary system. The very scarcity of gold will drive the nations to some other basis. Then the question which is now pressing will become more pressing still, whether the monetary basis shall be some metal having value, or whether a money shall be issued simply on the strength of the credit of the government. In other words, the United States, and not only the United States, but all other nations, will be driven either to bimetalism or silver, or to fiat money pure and simple.

Nothing would so clearly demonstrate the utter impossibility of maintaining the single gold standard for the money of the world as a series of occurrences such as is outlined by Mr. Thomas. Nothing would drive all the nations of the world so soon to see that adherence to that standard is ruinous and impossible. Nothing, therefore, could be more effective as an educator in the proper use of silver.

Whether we may look at the matter, the outlook for Colorado is very bright, as compared with the rest of the world. Do they want gold? Very well, we will furnish it. Will they be driven by the scarcity of gold to come back to the bimetallic or the silver basis? Very well, again, that is just what we want, for we can produce more silver than any other area in the world.

It will be seen that Colorado may have a very vital interest in the outcome of the great Oriental war.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Last Sunday the New York Press celebrated its seventy birthday. The issue was one of 72 pages, and makes a small library in itself. Its leading feature is an expression of opinion from a large number of members of Congress on the probable legislation of the present session, and the probable policy of the Republican majority in the 54th Congress.

It is not so enormous editions, however, that the Press has attained its present position among the Republican newspapers of the country in at least two respects: first, in its circulation, which is probably twice as large as that of any other Republican newspaper; second, in its aggressive Republicanism and the ability and time-honored of its editorials.

The Press is one of those papers which are not edited by the grudges of their owners. Its principal owner is a man who either has no grudges, or who has the wisdom to let them out on a figure whenever in the conduct of his newspaper. His policy is broad. It recognizes no factions. It stands for the whole Republican party.

We have the success of the Press due mainly to its editor's page. As a newspaper, it is not more attractive than some other papers; but its editorial page has always been especially strong. Without having any hard and fast rule about the length of its editorial articles, it declines to be brief and concise in its treatment of public questions. Its distinctive qualities are earnestness and aggressiveness.

On the silver question the Press is alone among the greater New York papers

in advocating the cause of bimetalism. It sticks fast to the Minneapolis platform of the Republican party, which declares for both gold and silver as standard money, and it loses no opportunity of emphasizing its views upon this subject.

We congratulate the Press upon its seventy birthday; we congratulate it upon the recent great Republican victory in New York, which it did more to bring about than any other newspaper; and we predict for it, under the leadership and management of two such men as James Phillips, Jr. and Robert P. Porter, a career of increasing prosperity and influence.

"URGENT DEFICIENCY."

One of the most interesting bills at the beginning of every Democratic Congress is the "urgent deficiency bill." It always appears. There is no instance on record, so far as we know, of a Democratic Congress that has appropriated enough money at its first session for the running expenses of the government. That is Democratic "economy."

The first urgent deficiency appropriation bill presented to this session calls for about \$3,000,000. Of this amount, \$250,000 are asked for the first quarter's operations of the new income tax. The majority of the House has refused to strike out the item, so that it will undoubtedly be appropriated, and the army of inquisitors into the personal business of American citizens will be appointed. Another item in the bill is \$250,000 for special agents of the pension department. The function of these special agents is to investigate pension cases, with the view of cutting off as many as possible. Altogether, about \$750,000 has already been spent in this way during the year.

Congress may appropriate, but where is the money coming from? It is not in the Treasury. It seems rather ridiculous to make appropriations of "money in the Treasury" not otherwise appropriated, when the Treasury already has a deficit, and is running behind at the rate of \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a month. The collection of the income tax is expected to bring in something, but even with that Mr. Carlisle can figure nothing but a deficiency for the coming year. If the administration is not to go on issuing bonds and increasing the public debt indefinitely, for the purpose of paying current expenses, it would seem to be necessary to provide further revenues for the government from some source.

DENVER'S CITY GOVERNMENT.

One of the most important duties of the legislature which will meet in January will be the revision of the constitution of the city of Denver. That constitution is now about as wrong as it can be. Extensive and radical changes are needed. What those changes shall be, depends upon the legislature.

This is a matter which concerns the people of Denver more especially, but it concerns also the rest of the State. Whatever changes are made must be made by the members who have been elected throughout the whole State, and their constituents have a right to urge their sentiments in regard to the matter. Further, the present arrangement makes the Governor of the State the virtual mayor of the city, for in his hands rests the appointment of the principal local officers of the city government. The rest of the State has the right to demand that the Governor shall be relieved of this labor, which must occupy much of his time, and that he shall devote his whole time to the interests of the State at large, which are important enough to demand his entire attention.

The first change necessary in the present city government is to take from the Governor the power of appointment of the various city boards. But where shall this power be lodged? Shall it be given to the Mayor, or shall these officers—of which the most important are the Police commissioners and the commissioners of public works—be elected by the people?

When you are reasonably sure of having a good Mayor, the best way undoubtedly is to vest the power of appointment in him, and hold him directly responsible for the good government of the city. We do not know whether the people of Denver can trust themselves to elect a good Mayor every time or not. But it seems to us that they are just as likely to elect a good Mayor as they are to elect good commissioners of police and public works. The grant of large powers to the Mayor concentrates public attention on the election of that official, and should result in the choice of a proper man for the position. If the commissioners are elected separately, the burden of responsibility is so divided that it is impossible to tell, when things are wrong, who is to blame for it. The general experience of all American, as well as of all European, cities has been that the more power you give the Mayor, and the more direct his responsibility, the more likely you are to get a good government.

There are a great many matters of detail which must be considered in the passage of a bill to reform the city government of our State metropolis; but the point of principal interest, to those who do not live in Denver, is that the Governor shall be relieved from the importunities of office-seekers under the city government, and from the useless responsibility of running the city as well as the State.

It would be a very good thing for the progress of this world, if some of the good, zealous people who are devoting their lives and energies to the reformation of mankind would study and adopt the principles of kindergarten culture. Froebel was not merely a child-teacher. He was a deep student of psychology and human nature, which is the same in all men, old and young. The principles of education and reform that he laid down for children are just as true for grown

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up people, just as true for communities of millions as for classes of three or four. The "kindergarten idea" is beginning to be accepted in educational matters by leading colleges, and there is room for kindergarten ideas even in politics. Froebel's central idea was that the child should not be driven to do right by fear of punishment or by hope of reward. He should be taught to know the right, and to choose it of his own volition. "Must not" is never heard in a good kindergarten. The teacher never rouses the latent resistance of the mind by "sumptuary legislation." Instead of that, when she encounters resistance, she falls in with the child's attitude, finds some new common ground, and then leads him around again to a proper realization of the right. The ruling principle is never to allow antagonism to be aroused, and if it does come up, never to allow it to be continued. When the reformers put aside their antagonisms and prejudices and consent to learn of little children, we will hear less of "aggressive reforms," and more of "enlightened public opinion."

The dangers of extreme optimism are nowhere more signally illustrated than in the life of the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. It was impossible for his mind to accept or to believe in the possibility of failure. It was this quality that carried the Suez canal scheme to its completion. It was this same quality that wrecked the Panama undertaking. If de Lesseps had permitted himself properly to measure and fully to realize the difficulties to be disposed of in cutting a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, either one of two things would have happened. Either he would have made an adequate estimate of the cost of time and labor, and the French nation would undoubtedly have put all their energies and resources at the disposal of their "grand old man," or he would have abandoned the scheme as impracticable before sinking immense sums in its partial fulfillment. Either way he would have continued the idol of his race and the admiration of civilization. As it is, his death calls out only the silence of pitiful condolence.

From this distance, it looks as if the German Kaiser were going the wrong way to work to put an end to the influence of socialism in his dominions. The time is past when purely repressive measures can be employed with effect, even in Germany. The idea of prosecuting for treason the members of the Reichstag who refused to cheer the Kaiser the other day is the very acme of despotism, and will awaken sympathy for the recalcitrants. If he keeps on in this way the Emperor will be more apt to bring about a revolution than a firmer establishment of his throne.

Senator Morgan is doing good work for the Nicaragua canal, and we may venture to hope that even this Congress, inept as it is, may do something to secure the virtual control of this great enterprise for the United States. This is one of the most pressing questions that can occupy the attention of Congress. If we delay much longer, the opportunity may be gone forever, and the "manifest destiny" of our country may receive a set-back from which it will take us half a century to recover.

The First National bank of Denver, and its co-operators in the attempt to open the gambling dens of that city, have disgraced the city and given the whole State a bad name. Of course the Eastern papers have all been quick to comment on the state of morality in a community whose business men favor such a proposition.

There should be a large attendance at the first regular session of the Winter Night College next Tuesday at 7 p. m. The session will be closed in time for those who wish to go to the Coliseum to hear General Booth.

SILVER 8.60% ; LEAD 83.00

...correct. The only means of glean-
ing this information is from the public
without their hearty co-operation the
project must fail.

